TDM Indicators and Outcomes

Critical Components		Indicator for Measuring Success
Birth parents are engaged in decision-making		# & % of TDMs attended by birth parents
Community partners and other human service partners share in decision-making and support of familiies		# & % of TDMs attended by community members # & % of TDMs attended by other service providers
Placement decisions are made during TDMs		# & % of meetings held prior to placement or immediately after emergency placement
Meetings are held at time and place conducive to decision-making partnership		# & % of TDMs held away from DSS offices # & % of TDMs held outside of normal business hours
Families are connected to non-traditional services as a result of meetings		# & % of TDMs at which services are identified and arrangements are made for families to receive
	Outcomes	
Custody/Placement TDM	Placement Preservation TDM	Permanency Planning TDM
 Increase number & % of children placed in less restrictive placements Reduce the likelihood of placement Increase number & % of children placed with relatives Increase number & % of siblings placed together Increase likelihood of connection to community & non-traditional services 	 Reduce likelihood a child will change placements Reduce likelihood a child will move to more restrictive placement Engage foster parents in decision-making 	- Reduce likelihood of reentry after exit from an an earlier placement - Reduce the use of long term foster care (Planned Permanent Living Arrangement) - Increase the likelihood that TPR decisions are made in a timely way
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In order to measure the impact of TDM on outcomes for children, an agency must be able to link specific TDM meetings and decisions to individual children and families. To achieve this, an agency should record the unique child and family ID numbers in each TDM record.

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